



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1858.

We entertain no fears of the fidelity of Mr. Letcher to his State, and know him to be an honest and truthful man. It is not against him, personally, that the censures of the press should be directed, in the matter which has lately come before the public; but against the inconsistency of the party managers in relation to the use they make of these allay issues. As the Fredericksburg Herald remarks: "How can they excuse John Letcher for sentiments entertained only 11 years ago, when they held George W. Summers amenable and answerable for words spoken in the Virginia Convention of 1847? Twenty-eight years of penitence won't do for Summers, but eleven is quite a long enough period for Letcher." The reason for all this is found in the difference of their party politics. Mr. Summers was a Whig—Mr. Letcher is a Democrat. Both gentlemen are as true to the South, and as much to be relied on, as those who declaim loudest upon the subject. But one was defeated and ostracized—and the other will probably be elected Governor. And we will add, that, we believe, of all the gentlemen mentioned by the Democratic party, he is the most competent for the office, and will make the best Executive officer.

The piece of ground selected by the Commissioners for locating the new Virginia Lunatic Asylum, near Weston, in Lewis county, contains about three hundred acres. Part of it is high and hilly, and other parts rolling and level. On it are several bold springs, capable of supplying about 20,000 gallons of water daily, sufficiently elevated above the plateau on which it is proposed to erect the buildings, to allow of the water's being conducted to every part of them. An inexhaustible supply of the best bituminous coal is to be found on the premises, which can be mined and transported to the house at an expense of less than two cents a bushel, thus affording fuel at a mere nominal rate, and facilities for the manufacture of gas at a cost cheaper than it is sold at in most of the cities.

The London Times, on the 19th, in a leader, congratulates the Government on having taken the advice of the law officers of the Crown, whose decided opinion is that by international law they have no right of search—no right of visitation whatever in time of peace. Upon that opinion, Lord Derby and his colleagues are prepared to act by the law of nations. No English cruiser has the smallest right to interfere with any ship bearing the flag of the United States, save in so far as that right has been conferred by treaty. They will, therefore, withdraw the blockading squadron from the Cuban waters, and there will be an end of differences with the States upon this subject.

A Mr. Dillage, late an Appraiser in the New York Custom House, being turned out of office, suddenly finds that the Secretary of the Treasury is a great political criminal, who ought to be brought to justice. Whereupon the Secretary sends a commissioner to New York to investigate Mr. Dillage, and the report of the agent shows that Mr. D. had better look to clearing his own skirts before he brings charges against others.

The President having appointed two "Douglas" Postmasters in Illinois, the Richmond Enquirer says:—"The announcement will be read with great satisfaction by the Democracy of Virginia. It will be regarded as an overtone for harmony and Union; and in accordance with our late call upon the President."

The New York Herald says that some twenty thousand people leave New York, on Sundays, to spend the day at Hoboken, drinking sherry cobbler, lager beer, &c. Various other similar resorts near the city are also crowded, on the same day. This is called "the way in which Sunday is observed in New York."

The visitors to the Fauquier Springs are daily increasing in number. The establishment is very well kept. About 100 visitors are already at the White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier. It is probable, notwithstanding the "hardness of the times," that the Virginia Springs generally will be well patronized this summer.

Various and contradictory accounts of the yield of wheat are given in the newspapers—the weight of the testimony is, that in the Northern Neck of Virginia, and in many other counties, the crop has been materially injured.

The County Court of Madison, at the suggestion of Thomas N. Welch, esq., passed resolutions complimentary to Mr. Belfield Cave, the late Clerk of the County. His successor is Mr. F. H. Hill.

We have accounts from Havana to the 23d ult. The letters report a total cessation of the visitation of our vessels by British cruisers. The United States fleet, off the island, made a very respectable appearance.

The wheat crop in Ohio and Illinois, is now spoken of much more hopefully in Cincinnati and Chicago. The damage by floods and rains has been much less than was anticipated.

The famous "Merim" says, the "beated term is near its end." Let us all hope that he may turn out to be a "true prophet," and be thankful.

The death of Dr. Bunting, a distinguished divine of the Wesleyan connexion in England, is announced.

While the morning train over the Little Miami road was on its way west, on Saturday, when near Deerfield station, the axle of a truck of the express car broke, and the car itself was thrown completely down an embankment, into the Miami river—in its descent rolling entirely over twice. Fortunately, the rest of the train kept the track, and received no damage. The escape of the passengers was wonderful indeed. In the express car, which rolled in the river, was a large amount of freight of various kinds, in charge of W. C. Mullen, the messenger of Adams' Express, who went down with the car, and was completely submerged. Those upon the train had little hope of seeing him again alive, but in a minute or two he came to the surface, and struck out for the shore, which he reached in safety, although nearly exhausted.

The San Francisco Herald, of June 5th, says:—"By the last steamer we received the rumor that it was proposed to sell to the Government a piece of land at Point Bonita for the erection of a fort for the sum of \$200,000. It is a matter of doubt as to whether the whole country of Marin, in which Point Bonita is located, would bring that much in the market-to-day. A ranch embracing some four or five leagues of land lying along the Bay of San Francisco was sold a short time ago for \$10,000 or \$15,000. Point Bonita is a very proper place to erect a fortification, but we presume that a much of land for that purpose could at any time be purchased for at the utmost \$1,000. It is to be hoped that our Senators and Representatives in Congress will prevent the consummation of this bargain."

Bishop McGill, of Richmond, laid the corner stone of the Catholic Church, in Fredericksburg, on Sunday last. A large audience was in attendance. The Bishop was much disturbed by some irreverent conduct, and rebuked the negroes and boys, and men too, for their misconduct. He very properly told them they acted like children, that he was conducting the services on his own ground, and was entitled to be treated with respect, &c. Not less than five hundred persons were present. It was probably the first time that a Bishop of his denomination had appeared in this city, and with the exception of the ministerial office, notwithstanding the fact that Fredericksburg is among the oldest towns of Virginia.

The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company met with a serious loss by fire last week. A freight engine was bringing a load of turpentine, resin, &c., down to Wilmington, and when within a mile of Brinkley's depot, and about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, it was discovered that some spirits of turpentine in one of the open cars was on fire; and so rapidly did the flames spread, that, before any thing could be done to prevent it, four open cars, one box car, the tender, and a part of the engine were destroyed. The engineer tried to uncouple the engine from the burning mass, but the heat was so intense that it was impossible for him to succeed. A part of the track was destroyed.

The branches of the State Bank of Ohio, have made decided progress toward the establishment of a clearing house in Cincinnati. The Indiana banks, and a portion of the Kentucky banks, will probably co-operate with those of Ohio in this undertaking, so as to make it, in fact, a clearing-house for the leading institutions, whose circulation centres at Cincinnati. The capital has been fixed at half a million, a portion of which is left to be subscribed in that city. Much the larger portion has been taken by the country banks, who have chosen their Directors.

Messrs. Tuomey, Tucker and E. H. Reed, members of the special Committee of the New York Board of Health, to whom was referred the "swill milk" investigation, have presented a majority report, in which the cow stables are completely "whitewashed," and only require, in the opinion of the above gentlemen, a little more air and an extension of space to be excellent establishments. The cows, as reported, are healthy. Mr. Hazwell dissents from all this, and in a minority report, affirms his belief in most of the disgusting statements heretofore presented to the public.

A decree issued by the Senate of the State of Salvador, Central America, announces in the preamble that the filibusters are preparing two expeditions—one in Mobile and the other in California—against Central America, which threaten in a positive manner its independence and nationality. The preamble goes on to say, very sensibly, that the weakness and distracted condition of the Central American States, invite such outrages, and that until they unite under one confederation and form a strong defensive array, they can expect no peace or safety.

The New York Herald refers to an account from Kansas furnished by its correspondent in that territory, as giving a vivid idea of the sort of "popular sovereignty" which the people have had to deal with in Kansas from the beginning. According to this account, a more abandoned gang of cut-throat banditti never existed among the mountains of Italy, or along the highways of Mexico, than this free State robber horde which has plundered and depopulated the Southern settlements of Kansas.

In another column will be found an advertisement of Stanford & Delisser, 508 Broadway, N. Y., publishers of a new book, entitled "Aquaroles; or Summer Sketches," said to be "one of the raciest books of fun and humor that have appeared for a long time," and "full of fun, frolic, and satire upon the follies and forms of modern life at the Springs, illustrated, &c." It seems to be after the style of the Putnam Papers and "Nothing to Wear."

We regret to see, from almost all quarters, accounts of dullness in business, and not a very bright prospect ahead. The Boston Journal says:—"The sidewalks of Congress, Federal, Milk, and other business streets, show, for their whole extent, hardly a case of sale of goods. This shows the extreme dullness of the trading trade. Some attribute the dullness in business to a month or two, but most persons look for a very small trade for the ensuing autumn."

The Richmond South accepts Mr. Letcher's letter in explanation of the Ruffian address business, as ample and every way satisfactory.

It says that Mr. Letcher may well be pardoned a reference to his career in the Federal Legislature, for while it dissipates the suspicion of infidelity to the interests of slavery, it distinguishes him as a statesman of lofty upright virtue, uncommon ability, and unflinching zeal in the public service."

On the 25th ult., Montreal was much excited by the execution of a Mrs. Belisle and Jean Baptiste Desforges for the commission of a shocking murder. They both confessed their guilt.

The Lynchburg Republican speaking of some of the Railroad corporations in this State, says, addressing these companies:—"Let somebody pay to have your management placed in, as you think, a wrong light; or say your fulfillment don't come up to your promises to the travelling public, and straightway you run to the editor, to have it all put right, your good name defended, and all without charge, though he may have had pay offered him to print the piece reflecting on you." Think of this! No free tickets for editors.

We learn from the Norfolk Day Book that Dr. Thomas W. Dunn committed suicide at his residence, in Gloucester, on Sunday, the 13th ultimo. The deceased had encountered domestic difficulties, and was given to intemperance. He effected the deed by taking fifty grains of morphine. He leaves an interesting wife and two small children.

Rev. J. Ambler Weed, late a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Virginia, was received into the Roman Catholic Church, by Bishop McGill, in St. Peter's Cathedral, Richmond, on Tuesday morning last, with the usual ceremonies of adjuration &c.

The print works of Philip Allen & Son, at Providence, R. I., were sold by auction, on the 22d ult., for \$124,800. The whole first cost of the works was not less than \$750,000.

The first murder committed in Pocahontas county, Va., was perpetrated last week, by one Matthias Moor, upon an old man named James Sharp.

The first case of death from sun stroke, on record, is to be found in the 24 Kings, iv, 18—20. Manasses, the husband of Judith, died from a similar case—chap. viii, 2—3.

The Tenth Legion thinks that the wheat crop in Shenandoah and the neighboring counties, will be "a fraction over half an average one."

Daniel Buckley, a native of Martinsburg, Va., a stone cutter by trade, died in Georgetown on Tuesday, from the effects of a sun stroke.

The plan for a line of barges from Lynchburg to Norfolk, is warmly advocated.

The Hot Weather. The hot weather seems to be very fatal in various sections of the country. At Cincinnati, on Saturday, where the thermometer went up to 95° in the shade, there were several deaths from sun-stroke. At Indianapolis, Ind., on the same day, the thermometer stood at 97°, and four men were stricken down in the streets, two of whom died. The Louisville and St. Louis papers make similar reports. At Newark, N. J., there were several deaths on Saturday and Sunday.

One of our New York exchanges states that the mercury in the thermometer under an awning in front of the Astor House, marked 102 degrees at noon, on Monday last, and that out-door employment was in a great measure suspended.

The Fredericksburg Herald says:—"With-in the last few days, Dr. R. B. Reynolds, of this county, lost a negro man, and Mr. Wm. Parkins, of Staff rd., a valuable negro woman, by sun-stroke."

The number of cases of sun-stroke reported in New York, since Saturday, is between 25 and 30, the majority of which were fatal. The Philadelphia papers of Monday chronicle five fatal cases of sun-stroke.

The Hartford (Conn.) Times, of Saturday evening, says:—"Friday and Saturday, June 25 and 26, have been the hottest days known in any month of June in this vicinity, for many years. Three valuable working cattle, belonging to Col. Colt, and employed in the work now going on for the improvement of the South Meadows, were killed yesterday by the heat of the weather."

Municipal Governments. The New Orleans Bulletin, of a late date, in an article on the riot and lawlessness now prevailing in the large cities, attributes it to the lodging of power in the hands of irresponsible people. Says the Bulletin:—"The worst elements in our large cities are endowed with political power, and it is not put into the hands of the turbulent to exercise a vast and an actually preponderant influence in our municipal governments? Do property-holders and tax-payers exert that influence over their municipal elections and in their City Councils, to which they are justly entitled by every principle of right? Are not elections virtually decided by those who contribute scarcely anything to municipal treasuries, and who have but little or no interest in the good name of the place where they live? Do not those who pay no taxes indirectly vote by the money of property holders and others having an established interest in society?"

Madness in a Horse. On Sunday evening, Mr. Barney went to drive his horses into the stable, when one that had hitherto been very gentle, refused to enter the stable. After running her about until he was perfectly exhausted he concluded to leave her in the yard. About midnight the neighbors were alarmed by a most awful howling, and coming to the yard where the mare was confined, found that she had attacked a calf in the yard, and had literally stamped it into the ground. She had also bitten one or two cows, taking as much as a pound of flesh out of one. The men now succeeded in driving her into the stable, when she commenced tearing the flesh from her own foreleg, and stripped it completely off to the pateron joint, when the owner, having procured a gun, put an end to the creature's misery.—Keokuk, Iowa, Post.

Voting and Voters. The Richmond Examiner comments upon the dishonest and degrading modes of electioneering, which have arisen under the present system. "Since the introduction of universal suffrage and frequent elections, bribery and corruption have made gigantic strides." It alludes to the multitude of respectable citizens of Virginia, who are disgusted and dismayed with the state of things produced by universal suffrage, and the election, by the people, of all officers, from Constable to President, to unite their counsels and efforts, and bring the power of an enlightened public sentiment to bear upon the purity of elections. It calls for public meetings, resolutions, and the aid of the powerful artillery of the press.

Agricultural Reptures. I went up the Harrisburg pike the other day three or four miles, to see Levi Getz's cattle—three of them were in the stable, ringed at the nose—chained to oak—of that sort that overrears things; bridges—great rivers—navigates the boiling ocean. The others were in the field. A great blackman shaped like a wedge—the big end behind—what a big milk! I guess so. But there was a Devon there, beautiful as a lady—O how exquisite her form—how trim her limbs—how mild her eye—she looked so sweet it seemed you could kiss her—you felt almost that she was a lady!—Lancaster Express.

News of the Day.

To those the very age and body of the Times. Leavenworth dispatches of the 27th are received, stating that two companies of the 2d infantry, now at Leavenworth, and two companies at Fort Scott, have been ordered back to Fort Randall. The movement is understood to have reference to the hostile attitude of the Indians in Nebraska.

It is stated that on Monday, the government sent a dispatch to St. Louis ordering an express to be sent after Gen. Harney, for the purpose of recalling him from his march towards Utah. The design is, probably, to turn him towards Oregon, to meet the new aspect of affairs there, growing out of the massacre of the troops under Col. Siptoe, by the Indians.

The Secretary of the Navy has instructed the bureau of construction to prepare drawings and plans for building without unnecessary delay, the eight vessels of war recently authorized by Congress.

The British gunboat Syx, arrived at Havana on the 16th, from a cruise off the east coast of Yucatan, and pleads an alibi to many charges of outrages preferred against her.

Large and influential meetings have recently been held in England to devise means for the relief of the poor sewing women.—The introduction of sewing machines has greatly facilitated the labor heretofore performed manually by this industrious and unrequited class of workers, but has not put a stop to the oppression of employers, who engage the services of poor girls to operate these machines, and pay them for the labor barely enough to afford the means of subsistence.

Steubenville, Ohio, stands upon a coal bed. The Herald, of that place, says a shaft has been sunk in Market street, and coal reached at the depth of 220 feet. The vein is four feet thick, and the coal is of a superior quality for household, mechanical, manufacturing, and gas purposes. About 1,000 bushels are raised daily, and the amount will soon be increased to 3,000 bushels. The Herald very aptly winds up its account by hoping that the coal bed will never take fire, if it should Steubenville will have a hot time of it.

The editors and publishers of the Petersburgh papers have very properly and successfully resisted the attempts made by certain journeymen printers to interfere in the regulation of their offices, and dictate to them the management of their own concerns. The consequence is that the would-be dictators lose their situations which will be forthwith supplied by other hands, that the community and all just men, sustain the publishers, and that these attempts will be frowned down, as they ought.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald "studies the world" by the announcement that there is a movement on foot among the "leading adopted citizens" of the United States to make Gov. Wise the next President. He says further, that these "leading adopted citizens" intend to make the nomination of Wise by the Charleston Convention the indispensable condition of their cooperation with the Democracy in the next Presidential canvass!

Over forty suspicious packages, purporting each to be "one newspaper," have been overhauled by the clerks at the post office, at St. Paul, Minnesota, and found to contain contraband matter—solar patterns, Indian monies, baby dresses, gloves, daguerotypes, letters, and every conceivable thing which could be wrapped up in a paper so as to avoid letter postage. The postage assessed on these parcels amounted to about fifty dollars.

The Philadelphia press announces the death of the Rev. Dr. Jewancy, one of the most eminent Presbyterian clergymen in the country. He died at New Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, in the 84th year of his age. He was formerly president of the Western Theological Seminary, in Allegheny city, Pa., and pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in Philadelphia.

Salem is a thriving village situated in a beautiful, romantic valley of the upper Rappahannock, in southwestern Virginia, on the route of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. The people of this village, in addition to the health of the locality, have the advantage of no less than six mineral springs, finely improved by the enterprise of companies, within a circuit of twelve miles.

Gold has been discovered in the central and southern counties of Iowa; of this there can be no more doubt than that it has been discovered in Calif. The only question now to be determined is, does the gold exist in sufficient quantities to compensate for the labor and expense of procuring it? This question it is impossible to answer satisfactorily now.

A Rev. Mr. Sanford, has received three cents damages, for an article in the Dutches (N. Y.) Democrat, denouncing in very bitter and personal terms his Fourth of July oration in 1856, which was so injured with abolition sentiments as to be very offensive to his auditors. The first verdict at a previous trial, was \$450, and the second, three cents.

A "fast" young man who was lately arrested in a neighboring city for rapid driving through the streets, on being brought before a magistrate, protested that he was not going "more than a mile in four minutes," which he seemed to consider a very moderate pace! The magistrate thought otherwise and fined him.

A flue exploded near New York, June 29, on board the steamer Joseph Belknap, killing Lansing Devil, the fireman. The passengers for Philadelphia were taken off by the steamer John Nelson. The damage to the boat is but trifling.

Last Saturday morning, the Ravel brothers, Jerome, Antoine, and Gabriel, sailed from New York, in the Arago, for their home in Toulouse, where their brother Francis, their father and mother and grandmother, await them.

The programme for the removal of President Monroe's remains has been nearly arranged in all its particulars. The committee from Virginia arrived in New York on Saturday, and have since visited the grave of Monroe.

Don Miguel, the pretender to the throne of Portugal, has caused to be inserted in the continental journals a positive denial of any renunciation of his claim or any arrangement between him and the present Portuguese government.

The domestic difficulty which lately occurred in the family of Colonel Blunt of Alabama, has been happily settled, and the Colonel has returned to New York, from Havana, with his wife and daughter.

The Norfolk Day-Book learns that there will be a railroad convention held at Old Point, some time during July, and that every railroad between New York and New Orleans will be represented.

Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroad.

The 25th Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held in Richmond on the 2d ult.

We learn from the report of the Board of Directors that the financial affairs of the Company are in a much more satisfactory condition than at the date of their last report. Although only \$33,000 were raised by the issue at par of a guaranteed stock for the purpose of meeting the engagements of the Company, and prosecuting the new superstructure, yet their business during the last year has increased the sum of \$11,104 24, as compared with that of the previous year, and their income (in consequence of a reduction of expenses) a still greater amount. They have in consequence been enabled to apply during the last fiscal year, the sum of \$87,105 50 to the extension of the new superstructure, and within the same period to reduce the aggregate indebtedness of the Company the sum of \$41,197 82.

The heavy rail is now laid the whole distance between Richmond and the north side of the Rappahannock river, the remaining three and a half miles of the road to the landing at Aquia Creek, are reported as in excellent condition, and the Board of Directors advise that the relaying on this portion of the road be prosecuted only as materials may be required for repairs.

By adopting this plan, the net revenue of the Company, will, they think, be ample to pay off its remaining floating debt in the course of the present year, thus leaving its means, after the 1st of January next, applicable to the extinguishment of the debt due in London in 1860.

In the event of the income of the Company being so applied, the Board of Directors would recommend the payment of dividends, on and after the 1st of November next (until dividends can be paid in money), in the certificates of debt authorized at the meeting of Stockholders in May 1856.

Elwin Robinson, esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and Messrs. G. A. Myers, Geo. W. Mansford, Ro. W. Haxall and Chas. S. Mills, Directors on the part of the individual Stockholders. Hon. J. S. Cassin was announced as the Director on the part of the State.

The following condensation shows the income which accrued to the Company from 31st March, 1857, to 31st March, 1858:

Long Travel.....\$165,082.04
Local.....\$64,941.97
Freight.....\$6,494.47
Mail.....\$16,008.78
Total.....\$252,427.26

Transportation expenses for the year.....\$123,470.25
Interest and dividend on guaranteed Stock.....26,745.03
Net income.....\$102,211.98

For six months only the local mail for the Richmond and Great Southern Roads—Fauquier, Hanover, &c.

Commerce.

Mr. John Cuchrae, a Representative from New York, in an address to his constituents, pays the following eloquent tribute to the universality and the importance of commerce:—"It is idle to assume that ours is [chiefly] an agricultural people. Barring upon a more extensive shore line than any other country, with an unequal number of accessible harbors, as may seem necessary, and to that extent of interior communication with each, commerce springs armed from the very earth, and takes its way over every sea. We are peculiarly a commercial people. The signal for our Revolution arose from commerce. The war of 1812 originated in it and never will foreign invasion again threaten us through violence offered to our commercial marine. To protect this commerce Government should diligently set itself about perfecting a naval system that shall present an American gun wherever shall be seen an American sail. Commerce, too, is the true civilizing agent of the world; in its train hovers peace and its attendant arts. It runs the equator and confronts the poles. Not an estuary so remote that it does not occupy, nor an inlet so sequestered that it does not penetrate. Commerce is your true filibuster, that projects the bale before the ball and charges with the invoice and not with the bayonet—a filibuster that annexes through the product the land of its growth, and depositing it at the sphere of our institutions the nations assimilated to us by commercial intercourse. The duty of our Government is to encourage commerce, to establish a commerce, to filibuster with commerce. Let it enable fleets of steamers to compete, through all Central and South America, with the commercial efforts of Great Britain and France. Let it empower our merchants in every port to direct their adventures where wealth shall follow upon American enterprise and dominion upon American trade. What transit route there would be difficult against us? What intrigue of the Bourne threaten our commercial arenas? * * * Gentlemen, pardon me this episode. In truth it will be a principal subject for the consideration of the next session of Congress, as it now commands a large share of the thought of the country."

Botting Gooseberries. At the last meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, Mr. Lybouteux made an interesting statement of the method he had seen adopted for keeping gooseberries for winter use, and which is valuable at this season of the year. Mr. Lybouteux said the berries were picked, washed, and dried at midday when perfectly dry, and immediately bottled in glass bottles, corked and sealed with wax; the bottles were then placed (top down) in dry sand so as to exclude the light and kept cool. The fruit is not cooked nor sugared, nor is it expedient to remove the stem or bloom, as in removing them the berry is liable to be wounded and the moisture exude. In this way this fruit has been successfully kept throughout the winter for table use. The same method had likewise been tried with the currant, and with the most gratifying success, the berries being found sound in February, and their flavor unimpaired.

BOOK FOR SUMMER TOURISTS. STANFORD & DELISSER, 508 Broadway, N. Y., publish this day, AQUARLES, OR SUMMER SKETCHES, BY SAMUEL NORMAN, handsomely printed in large, clear type, and illustrated with original and characteristic engravings. Cloth, gilt, 65c.

This work is full of fun and pungent wit, it is full of excellent effect the follies of Life at the Springs—NEWPORT, SARATOGA, SARATON, &c.

"The author is evidently a skilful painter, for his sketches are instinct with life. This is just what the book to choose as a companion on a pleasure trip to the quiet country, or to the sea-side, whether by railroad, car, or steamboat. It possesses several advantages for this, in its gay and sunny pictures, as well as its sportive and genial satire, and its full and pungent wit. It will doubtless become a great favorite with all pleasure-seeking travelers at home and abroad."

—Critic.

For sale by all Booksellers. On receipt of price in stamps, the book will be sent post paid to any address.

New York, je 20th—drivert

LIGHTNING RODS! LIGHTNING RODS!

—The subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the sale in this, and surrounding counties, of AMOS LYON'S PATENT IMPROVED COPPER LIGHTNING RODS, and is now prepared to execute orders. Certificates of their superiority over all other rods can be seen on application. Orders left with Gilbert Simpson, near the Market, will receive prompt attention.

je 20th—rod4

N. BEACH, Jr.

Army Orders.

Orders have just issued from headquarters, making the following disposition of troops in Utah, or on the march there, viz:

Eight companies of dragoons, Phelps' battery of 4th artillery, Reynolds' company 3d artillery, and three regiments the 5th, 10th, and either the 6th or 7th of infantry to remain in Utah, under command of Brevet Brig. Gen. Johnston. Ten companies of 4th artillery and companies D and K 2d dragoons at present to occupy the Platte district, and be subject to the Utah department. 8 x companies 1st cavalry remain on the plains while the season permits, and return to Fort Riley or Leavenworth; they are to make excursions among the unfriendly Indians. The remaining companies of 1st cavalry are to return to Fort Riley.

Barney's and Hunt's batteries are ordered to Fort Leavenworth. The company of Engineers is to return to West Point, after completing their operations with the battalion of the sixth infantry in opening a road to Camp Scott, via Cheyenne pass. The escort of Capt. Marcy goes back to New Mexico. The subsistence and reinforcement men now on the way to the troops in Utah are to proceed on to their destination; the former to be appropriated to the use of the smaller force remaining there. The subsistence to be sent forward to the use of troops en route is diverted to the use of those in the Platte district together with one thousand of the breed to be sent to Utah. Provision is also made for replenishing the supplies of the force in Utah in advance of those now on the way in the wagons of contractors, if requisite. A portion of the Quartermaster's supplies and clothing on the way to Utah is also to be diverted to the use of the troops on the Platte district and two hundred of the one thousand horses ordered to be sent to Utah, are to be retained by Gen. Harney for other service.

Lieut. Col. G. H. Crossman, deputy quartermaster general, and Captains P. F. Turnley and G. H. Paige, assistant quartermasters general, are assigned to duty in the Utah Department; and Capt. W. S. Hancock, assistant quartermaster, is to go with the trains. Brevet Maj. E. B. Babbitt, assistant quartermaster, is ordered to Fort Laramie; Capt. W. L. Cabell, to Fort Kearney; Capt. M. D. L. Simpson, to report to Gen. Harney for special duty in superintending the construction of a railroad, a term which he will repair to Fort Leavenworth; Surgeon J. B. Wright will continue on duty with the troops. The other medical officers are placed at the disposal of Gen. Harney. The paymaster nearest Utah is to go there with his funds, and the Utah to remain in the Platte district. The topographical corps of engineers is ordered to continue on to Utah.

General Harney, after fulfilling the requirements of this order, is to return to St. Louis and take command of the department of the West; and Asst. Adj. Gen. D. C. Buell is attached to his staff, in to assume the position on Gen. H. H. Harney to the headquarters of the Department of the West.

It is in his march to the West, Gen. Harney shall receive satisfactory intelligence that the report of the submission of the Mormons is not to be relied upon, and that they will probably offer serious resistance to the entrance of the troops into Salt Lake valley, he will, at his discretion continue to advance the whole force now en route for that Territory, or with such parts, in addition to the 6th and 7th regiments of infantry and Reynolds' battery, as may seem necessary, and to that extent will continue with the reinforcements, or return to St. Louis at his option.—Wash. Star.

Federicksburg Items.

For some weeks past an extensive religious interest has prevailed at Andrew Chapel, near Stafford C. H. About fifty persons have been the subjects of converting grace. Rev. Mr. Way, of the M. E. Church, South, who has labored with so much energy and zeal, is blessed with the assurance that the work of the Lord is prospering in his hands.

Most of the farmers in this section of Virginia are now in the midst of harvest. Those that commenced early last week will in all likelihood complete their labors this week. Several persons inform us that they will finish to-day.

The enterprize and industry of Mr. J. G. Harkamp, as seen in the erection and working of his Tannery in this place are worthy the highest commendation.

Eleven persons were added to the Episcopal Church in this place, by Confirmation, on Sunday last. Bishop Johns, (Associate Bishop for this Diocese) officiated on the occasion.

The Retail Dry Goods Merchants of the town have entered into an agreement for the closing of their respective stores on and after the 1st of July, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The arrangement to be observed till the 1st of September.—Fredericksburg Herald.

THE FAUQUIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. (FIFTY MILES WEST FROM WASHINGTON.)—Possession having been regained from the late tenant, this establishment will be opened the 15th June, under the direction of an accommodating superintendent and most reliable, conscientious assistants. No pains or expense will be spared in order to accommodate the guests and to regain the former high reputation of these Springs. The Orange railroad cars leave Alexandria, at 7 1/2 o'clock in the morning and 8 P. M. next day, leaving Richmond also twice a day; thus affording the most convenient mode of access.

The terms of large parties, per day, \$12 per week, \$40 per month, \$75 for two months, and \$150 for the season ending 1st October; children over 1 year old and under 12 half price; servants also half price.

je 18th—2w